

SMALL-POX IN SYDNEY.

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“3. After visit, he performs ablation.

“4. There are various other minute details, which need not be specified.

“11.—I regret (or I have reason to know) that there are now two other persons who have been infected with small-pox, and who have such strong “faith” or “courage” (they fancy), that they “do not mind” mixing with parties infected by small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, &c. (as was done about two years ago, when caused such havoc in the city), who will not be daunted by those who believe in contagion, as the *lads* now.

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face and mouth in the morning with iodine, before breakfast and during the day, and carrying fresh sunburns about his clothes. “S. W.” complains that rubbish which has not been treated with disinfecting agents, is deposited in Wentworth and Moore-streets, and old and young persons as the only safe species against small-pox. He is also a factor in the decay of cleanliness and disinterment. “C. B.” towards a description of his experience of small-pox among Friends, observes:—“I am in the same boat with you.”

“Gentlemen, I am in the same boat with you.” The *lads* content that doctors who go in search of small-pox patients should have their clothes thoroughly disinfected. One writer, who has seen the *lads* in their efforts to turn themselves into small-pox, says: “We should get into the hospital with trunks and trunks of clothes to turn ourselves into small-pox.”

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ODDS & ENDS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 1.

"Like a summer-dried fountain,
When one need was the sorcer."

We have lost Lord Beaconsfield. The loss was rendered yet sadder by a gleam of hope, which faded during two or three days of genial weather. A milder air checked the inflammatory symptoms of his complaint, and seemed to give promise of his ultimate recovery. But it was not to be. The little ripples passed away sighing; the "tyrannous breathing of the North" resumed its sway; and, even before the sad bulletin which warned us of the approaching end, we felt instinctively that the hours of a precious life were numbered. But even the disappointed hope was not so mournful as the feeling that he had been taken from us at the very time when his "age counsel in number" was useful. No public funeral could have evidenced so strikingly the personal estimation in which he was held as did the thronging of the nobles and nobles of the land to the country church at Highgate, where he lies beside the wife who died deeply, and loved so faithfully. The details of Lord Beaconsfield's funeral will be read with as genuine an interest as Sydney as at Westminster, and no thinking man of whatever politics will doubt that they were to a greater or rarer grant to leaders of states than that of attending at one's reception, anation, and obsequies. The secret of this happy success lay, I think, in the unselfishness of his character. His friends knew that his advice was disinterested, and that he would demand no sacrifice which he was not himself ready to share. Even his opponents—often as they exaggerated the errors or misconstrued the wisdom of his policy—could always perceive that "he meant the cause and the public," that he had the feelings and aspirations of a true patriot. It was the frank admission of this trait in his character which stamped the generous eulogy pronounced on him in Lord Harrington's late speech. Mr. Gladstone is believed to have most reluctantly abandoned to Lord B. Grosvenor the graceful task of proposing to the House the vote for a national monument to his deceased rival. To the small fit of Radicalism indeed, the school of Lawson, Hyndon, and Jenkins, whom he despised to such even to honour them with his satire, he was an object of blind and bitter hatred; but he was a friend to the most kindly and which is suitable to perform any particular kind of work.

A small cell is not new to him, or to any other person who has worked on a cable; indeed, it forms one of the most ordinary means of testing, and is used daily in Europe to ascertain the condition of the telegraph.

The cables of the current set up by it, therefore, were well known to electricians, and it was not ignorance of the current, but a knowledge that it could only be one of the most harmless kind that would in Mr. Murray's mind, the first time he heard of the India-rubber covering of the wires coming into contact with the iron of the ship. That such a contingency was very unlikely to happen is well known to anyone acquainted with Hooper's core, and the difficulty of removing the India-rubber from the copper, and the difficulty of removing the India-rubber from the iron, having been established at all.

This point appears to have been lost sight of, but anyone wishing to investigate the matter must first find that contact, and good contact, with the ship was made, before he discusses the question: Given the contact, what would have been the current?

It is no marvel that the Queen feels deeply the loss of her trusted counsellor. Never was a more touching tribute rendered by a Sovereign to the memory of a subject than when Queen Victoria, with her youngest daughter, paid a farewell visit to Highgate church where the vault was closed, and laid on the Earl's coffin, already white with spring-flowers, a wreath specially designed as a more lasting memorial. Surely he who was so honoured by such hands had not lived in vain—Requiescat in pace.

The present state of the money market affords much matter for curious speculation. Consols, having long stood above par, are actually quoted at 101 1/4, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is said to be looking hopefully to the saving of a quarter per cent. on the yearly interest. There is doubtless for the nonce, as colonial as well as national securities will attest, an immense mass of money seeking investment, and a great multitude of investors who recollect themselves, however reluctantly, to the low interest obtainable with perfect security; course this may be attributed to a great measure to the enormous wealth of the country. But it is partly due to the depreciation of Irish land, and to the growing reluctance to embark capital in English farming. But John Bull's fit of prudence is seldom of long duration. He will soon cease to be satisfied with a short three per cent., and look hopefully to undertakings which promise large interest. Indeed, the present year has already witnessed the launching of so many attractive speculations that along the present abundance of money is likely to be reduced. Mines of every kind, tramways, hotels, aerated water, biscuit-baking, date coffee, every scheme, in short, that can be made plausible in prospectus or familiar by advertisement takes the form of a company—of course with "limited liability"—and issues its modest invitation to the public to invest in its shares. The sums required may be anything from twenty thousand pounds to half a million; but the shares, as a rule, are small, rarely exceeding £10, and often not rising above £1. Whatever happens possible investors must not be scared. In fact, to secure an interest in one of these new associations is made at once so easy and so tempting that it hardly seems strange if men forget the lessons of experience and "lovely woman stoops to folly." Only 2s. 6d. per share, payable on application, and 2s. 6d. more on allotment, the call for the remaining 1s. to be spread over eighteen months or two years—why, it seems a mere bagatelle! The puffing on the other hand, is admirably done. The opinions of experts are most admirably hinted, and the possible range of profits discussed with engaging candour, while no little worldly wisdom is shown in advertising through "religious" newspapers. It does not seem to occur to the sanguine investors that they will receive no interest on amounts not yet called up, and that the best directed undertakings cannot get into working order at once, to say nothing of that serious drawback, the "preliminary expenditure." Still less do they appear to reflect how difficult a matter is the judicious and economical management of a large company. They see some respectable names on the direction, and take it for granted that a Right Honorable, a retired general officer, a man of M.P., and a sleeping partner in a country bank must be capable of regulating the details of any business, from copper-smelting to the supply of fresh mackerel. And thus between a noble sadness in the frames of prospectus, and a robust faith in the readers, company after company is floated to the great profit of the promoters! Allegedly there can be no doubt that during the first four months there has been a continual and rapidly rising up of share-holders in undertakings, some fairly sound and promising, many plausible, but all more or less speculative. But the stress of the consequent call for cash is yet to come, and it remains to be seen whether money will not be as tight a resource as it is today.

The friends of the Female Suffrage movement are preparing for their annual field-day in the House. The pressure of weighty matters will probably somewhat reduce their muster, and their rhetoric, and I rather hope the solid advances lately made in opening useful employments to women will check the anxiety to burthen them with a thankless responsibility. But the cause is supposed to have found a new and powerful advocate in M. Gambetta. Too much, however, seems to have been made of his utterance, which is oracular rather than definite. "Without exaggeration, it is certain that reforms ought to be introduced into our legislation which shall give to woman all her prestige, all her authority, all her rights, and the power to exercise them." An imposing dictum truly, yet on the very face of it half truism and half mystery. What is meant by woman's "rights," prestige, and authority? What she actually possesses, or what M. Gambetta thinks she ought to possess? If the former, what need of legislation?—If the latter, why does he not inform us of their nature and extent? Of course, we ought all to have our rights—though, by the way, I have not found this obvious principle a safeguard against legislative robbery. But how can mere law confer prestige or authority in its higher sense? Caligula might have made his horse a "pro-consult" but it is not proposed to submit the Destroyer to "advice-battering," since in case two inclined armour-plates, each 8 inches thick, presenting a thickness of 24 inches in the horizontal line, and backed by 4 feet of timber, would not be deemed sufficient for an iron boat, and, as far as I can see, might be employed. The expense of the hull, it should be observed, consequent on the needed deep draught, calls for heavy ballasting under all circumstances.

WATERLEY.—Another departure from the ordinary.—Land sale at Waterley, this afternoon, 20th June, at 4 p.m. Victoria's last will and testament, 18th June, 1861. Terms, £100. L. Lithos. See auction advertisement. Hardie and German, auctioneers.

On.—In the winter of 1871-2, I have tried and found that the best remedy for the disease peculiar to me is a diet of Imperial hams—conserves—dried ham, &c. I have to recommend Imperial hams—conserves—dried ham, &c.

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